NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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(For the New England Farmer.)

REPORT ON BUTTER AND CHEESE,

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, to whom were assigned the duties of awarding premiums for Butter and Cheese, report as follows:—

That being assisted by E. T. Hastings, John Hurd, and N. A. Thompson, Esqrs., the last officiating as Secretary, they have performed their duties to their own satisfaction, and they hope to general acceptation. There were eleven lots of Butter exhibited for premiums, as follows.

Lot No. 1 — 5 firkins — Nathan Cushing, Vt. — very prime.

Lot No. 2 — 6 tubs — Elijah Hapgood, Shrewsbury — very prime.

This lot the committee considered entitled to the Society's 3d premium of $20, and they award the same accordingly.

Lot No. 3 — 9 pots and 5 firkins — Luther Chamberlain, Westboro' — good. One pot very prime. The committee regret to observe that there was quite a falling off both in Mr Chamberlain's Butter and the manner of putting it up this season from what they have usually observed.

Lot No. 4 — 6 tubs — Thomas Wright, Sterling — fair.

Lot No. 5 — 12 tubs — William Bachop, Vt. — very extra and very uniformly good. The committee could find but one fault, (if fault it could be called) in Mr Bachop's lot of butter. This consisted in the too liberal use of sugar. They recommend to Mr Bachop to omit that article altogether in the manufacture of butter, or at least to use only half the quantity used this year. Notwithstanding this objection, however, the committee consider Mr B.'s butter superior to any other offered, and accordingly award to him the Society's first premium of $50.

Lot No. 6 — 7 tubs — Robert Gibson, Vt. — ordinary.

Lot No. 7 — 6 tubs — Richard Hildreth, Sterling — very extra.

This lot of butter the committee considered justly entitled to the Society's 2d premium of $25, and accordingly award the same to Mr Hildreth.

Lot No. 8 — 10 tubs — Claude Harvey, Barnet, Vt. This lot the committee considered very good, *as a lot*; three tubs, however, were of ordinary quality; with the exception of these three tubs, the residue the committee think nearly if not quite equal to Mr Hapgood's lot.

Lot No. 9 — 8 pots — George Denny, Westboro'. The packed butter in this lot the committee considered very good, but upon the top of each pot there were a number of small balls, the quality of which they pronounced quite ordinary.

Lot No. 10 — 4 pots and 3 boxes — Charles Cutter, Weston — fair.

Lot No. 11 — 5 firkins — Benjamin Fay, Westborough — good.

The committee after a very critical and careful examination of all the statements made by the several claimants respecting the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping them; the management of the milk and cream; the method of churning in winter and summer; the means used to express the buttermilk; the quantity of salt employed; whether saltpetre or any other substances have been used in the process; the best time for churning and keeping butter in hot weather; the best method of preserving it in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels: Report, they do not find in any of the statements a process described which differs essentially from those given in former years.

The premium butter sold at auction as follows:

First premium, from	39 to 37	cents per pound.
Second do.	36	do.
Third do.	38 to 37	do.

There were three lots of old and nine lots of new Cheese exhibited for premium as follows:

Old Cheese, Lot No. 1, 11 Cheeses, John Matthews, New Braintree. Very good.

Old Cheese, Lot No. 2, 13 Cheeses, David Lee, Barre. Extra.

The committee considered this lot to be justly entitled to a premium, and have accordingly awarded to Mr Lee the Society's first premium of twentyfive dollars.

Lot No. 3, 7 Cheeses, J. E. Hoyt, Vt. This lot the committee did not examine, the same cheese having obtained the Society's first premium on old cheese last year.

New Cheese, Lot No. 1, 11 Cheeses, John Hunter, New Braintree. Good.

New Cheese, Lot No. 2, 9 Cheeses, Ebenezer Tidd, New Braintree.

This lot the Committee considered of extra quality, and awarded to Mr Tidd the Society's second premium of $20.

New Cheese, Lot No. 3, 12 Cheeses, Job Rainger, New Braintree. Very good.

Lot No. 4, 5 Cheeses, A. H. Bowman, New Braintree. Very good.

Lot No. 5, 13 Cheeses, Daniel Hunter, New Braintree. Ordinary.

Lot No. 6, 11 Cheeses, Roswell Converse, New Braintree. Good.

Lot No. 7, 14 Cheeses, Lorenzo Converse, New Braintree. Fair.

Lot No. 8, 15 Cheeses, David Lee, Barre. Very good.

Lot No. 9, 9 Cheeses, Timothy Fisher, Lynden, Vt.

This lot the committee considered of extra quality, and scarcely inferior to Mr Tidd's lot, and with much difficulty decided between them. As a lot, however, they finally decided that Mr Tidd's was the best. Mr Tidd's premium cheese sold at auction at 14 cents per pound. The other premium cheese was not sold. It does not appear from the statements exhibited, to be any peculiarities in the modes of manufacturing the cheese adopted by the successful competitors that deserve particular mention.

As these premiums were originally the subscription of individuals added to the funds of the Society, and offered and awarded by a Committee of this board, at the request of the subscribers, and heretofore the use of the public halls of the city have been readily granted; and as for the last two years the request for the use of the public rooms has been denied, and the funds also have been wholly furnished by the Society, the committee recommend to the Trustees to discontinue the premiums in future.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. HERSY DERBY.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1835.

(From the New York Farmer and Gardener.)

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

In my communication to the last number of the New York Farmer, I referred to an account of a sheep establishment, politely furnished me by a very intelligent and experimental shepherd, Leonard Jarvis, Esq., of Claremont, N. H., as accidentally mislaid. It has since come to hand, and I have the pleasure of presenting it to my agricultural friends, to whom it will be interesting.

Claremont, N. H. Aug. 23, 1835.

REV. H. COLMAN—Dear Sir: My avocations have been so pressing, that until this moment I have not been able to communicate, as you requested me, some remarks upon my sheep and their treatment. Though I have been a shepherd 30 years, with a flock seldom ever less than 1000, more frequently 2000, I am still somewhat undecided what description of wool can be grown most profitably, and whether carefully breeding in and in, or judiciously crossing, produces the greatest improvement.

I commenced growing fine wool with a considerable number of the imported Paular and Escurial, then considered as the best stock in Spain, which flock I have kept to this day, pure and unmixed, and at the same time, by crossing two flocks, have a third flock, combining generally the properties of both flocks, but occasionally showing the characteristics of one of them. At the introduction of the Saxons I procured some valuable bucks, and by crossing them with pure Merinos, acquired a fourth flock, and consequently have had, for the last ten years, four distinct flocks, viz: Paular, Escurial, Paular and Escurial mixed, and Saxon united with Merino. These 4 flocks have acquired great perfection by my unremitted attention to the selection of breeders, the Merino at this time carrying a much finer fleece than in 1810, as is apparent by contrasting the present clips with wool shorn in that year. There is very little difference in the fineness of my Saxon and Escurial fleeces; these last are somewhat heavier, with a staple more elastic. The Escurial has a greater resemblance than any

other Merinos, both in form and fleece, to the Saxons that I have seen, and is probably the Spanish flock from which the most approved Saxons originated. The Paulars are more compact in form, have heavier fleeces, and are constitutionally the most hardy of all the Merino race. I omitted to say, that I had also, when I began to grow fine wool, three other pure Merino flocks, viz: the Nigretta, Equiroz and Montarco; but, after a few years' experience, I gave a decided preference to the Paular and Escurial, and discarded the others. You have now a concise description of my kinds of sheep; and I will say a word or two as to their general management.

I usually commence with dry fodder by the middle of November, and discontinue by the 5th of May; generally, however, for the first and last fifteen days, giving no hay, unless the ground should be covered, but feeding about half a gill of Indian corn to the sheep twice a day. As far as my experience extends, a ton of *good* hay will suffice for ten sheep, with the above quantity of grain. They are fed from racks in the yard, and have sheds to retire to at will. I have fed under cover, but believe that it tends to diminish the appetite, and injure the constitution. They are kept in separate yards, in number from 50 to 100, taking care to keep those of about the same degree of strength by themselves; and having running water, though, when the ground is covered * with snow, I think they do well without it. I allow about four bushels of salt to the 100 sheep, the greater part of which is consumed when the sheep are at grass. My bucks run with the ewes from the 1st to the 10th of December, allowing three to the 100. The number of lambs reared depends much upon the season; 60 lambs from the 100 ewes may be the average from flocks in quality like mine; from coarser flocks the return is greater. The ewes are not permitted to receive the buck till after they are two years old, and I prefer bucks from two years old to four.

These few facts will probably afford you little or no information; but in compliance with your request, I communicate them, and should be gratified on receiving some account of your own management. I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

LEONARD JARVIS.

To this obliging communication, I take the liberty to subjoin a particular account of the above gentleman's flock from his printed advertising card.

"I have four distinct flocks of different properties, but of equal value in the market.

1. Saxons mixed with Merino: fleeces extremely soft and fine, averaging about 2 1-2 pounds, staple generally very short; these are not so hardy as full blooded Merino, and consequently increase more slowly.

2. Unmixed Merino of the Escurial or Royal Spanish stock; these are very little inferior in fineness to the Saxons; staple is somewhat longer and more elastic, fleeces rather heavier; these are more hardy and productive than the Saxon Merinos.

3. Unmixed Merino of Paular stock have still heavier fleeces, not so fine or soft as the Escurial; they are compact in form; constitutionally most hardy of the Merinos, and by far the most prolific.

4. Grand full blood Merinos: stock the result of previous intercourse of Escurial and Paular bucks and ewes, and consequently uniting their qualities of form and fleece, but occasionally exhibiting the peculiar characteristics of the Paular and Escurial only.

(Signed) LEONARD JARVIS.

* An intelligent wool grower in Washington county, Pa., states that this is a mistaken opinion; and that snow, instead of quenching, actually increases the thirst of sheep or any other animals.—ED. WEST. TRANS.

SINGULAR MODE OF FATTENING CATTLE.—In some parts of France, according to an English writer on Agriculture, they fatten with maize, [Indian corn,] "but in order to render it tender, they pour boiling hot water upon it, cover it up close, and give it to the cattle the same day, and in this way it is a most excellent fattener, both of cattle and poultry. But in order to make them fatten sooner and better, they give them every night, and sometimes of a morning, a ball of pork grease as large as an apple; they say this is both physic and food, and makes them thrive the better.

"The fact of hog's grease being given, was confirmed at Souilliac; it is given to increase the appetite, and answers so well, that the beasts perfectly devour their food after it, and their coats become smooth and shining. The most fattening food they know for a bullock, is walnut oil cake. All here give salt plentifully, both to cattle and sheep, being but 1d. per pound. But this practice is, more or less, universal through the whole kingdom.

"In Flanders, from Valenciennes to Orchies, for fattening beasts, and for cows, they dissolve linseed cake in hot water, and the animal drinks, not eats it, having various other food given at the same time, as hay, bran, &c.; for there is no point they adhere to more than always to give a variety of food to a fattening beast."

SHEEP.—The wool grower is counselled to place no dependence upon accidental and external circumstances, for the production of good fleeces, but to rely entirely, and with confidence, upon the properties with which nature has endowed his sheep, the perpetuity of animal properties being scarcely anywhere more strikingly exhibited, than in the certainty and regularity with which the parent sheep convey to their offspring their own distinguished characteristics. Breed is of the utmost consequence. It is the basis upon which all the improvements of the flock must be founded; the only source of hope, that attempts to produce fine wool will be followed with success. The kind of wool depends entirely on the species of sheep which bears it; and the soil and its products, or other external circumstances, have no other effect than to vary the quality of the sample, the wool itself still remaining true to its species — long, short or mixed. Long and universal experience has established the fitness of heavy, coarse woolled sheep for rich grazing grounds and marshes, confining the light and short woolled stock to the hills and higher pasture. Nevertheless, fitness and propriety, not absolute necessity, have given birth to such arrangement; since short and fine wool might be grown in the low grounds, and long wool in the upper, with an additional expense of winter keeping.—*Lawrence.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.—In a meeting of the French Academy, held on the 28th of September, it was stated that a Mr Mulot, an Engineer, had been boring for water, near the chateau of Cange, situated on the right bank of the Cheer, near Tours, at the depth of 210 feet in chalk, which he reached in 21 days, he obtained water to the amount of 600 litres, 576 gallons per minute. At 375 feet, he opened a fountain which gave 960 gallons per minute. At 390 feet, a new sheet of water was reached which gave 2400 gallons per minute; and finally having penetrated still farther, he came to an actual torrent, which threw up more than 3840 gallons of water and green colored gravel in a minute. This in 24 hours would amount to the enormous quantity of 5,529,600 gallons; a quantity, as remarked by M. Arago, greater than is furnished to Paris by the river Bievre in the same time.

GREEN'S STRAW CUTTER.—We had an opportunity, the other day, of observing Green's Straw Cutter in operation. It is thus described in the Report of the Committee on Farm Implements at Albany.

"It is a hand crank power. It is 5 feet long by 2 1-2 wide. It has 12 knives, 8 inches long, on a 4 inch cylinder, and works upon a cylinder or roller of lead — will deliver two bushels of cut hay per minute — feed itself, and may be managed by a stout boy. Price, highly finished, $30."

We were much pleased with the operation of this machine. When the crank is turned very fast, the cut hay rushes out in a stream.—*Gen. Farmer.*

THERMOMETERS.—These measurers of caloric are very often erroneous: many of them being like Pindar's razors. They differ from each other several degrees, and are generally inconsistent with themselves. A defect of this sort may easily be detected by any one who will take the pains to measure with dividers the gradations marked upon the scale. It will be found in most cases that the relative distances of the lines are dissimilar; and that upon the same scale, any given number of designated degrees will very frequently disagree with any other like number.—*Nan. Inq.*

VIRTUE OF SODA.—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette, has discovered that soda is a remedy for the tooth ache. He says the most pleasant and agreeable soda will either immediately, or in a few minutes cause the entire cessation of pain, by filling the decayed tooth carefully with the powdered carbonate, so that it may descend to the nerve, which its solution in the saliva will soon allow it to do.

IRON STEAMBOATS.—Captain Johnson of the Royal Navy, is employed in making observations on board the iron steamboats in the Shannon, to ascertain the effect of local magnetic attraction, and thereby to be enabled to correct the irregularities of the compass, preparatory to the project of employing iron steam vessels in the navy.

SILK.—Some Philadelphia capitalists have recently made large purchases of real estate in Beaver, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a silk manufactory.

(From the Ohio Farmer.)

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ACTION OF PLASTER OF PARIS, OR GYPSUM, ON VEGETATION AND VEGETABLES.

Having given my opinion as to the operation of manures, I will now give my observations and ideas as to the action that Plaster of Paris, (i. e. Gypsum) has on vegetation and vegetables.

I am aware that there are various opinions as to its operation on plants. Some suppose it to act altogether by its septic qualities and prepares various substances in the ground for the food of plants. This is believed by those who suppose that the nourishment of all vegetation is absorbed by the roots — others again say that it is one of the richest and most powerful manures known, without giving any reasons for their opinions, or the cause of its effect on the growth of plants, further than that it operates like all other manures that increase the growth of plants — others again, and I believe they are the majority, imagine that it attracts moisture from the atmosphere, which they believe is the cause of its acting on plants and vegetables.

My opinion is, that *gypsum*, by its septic qualities, causes a fermentation in the soil, and decomposes certain substances that may be in it, and that it causes a gas or vapor to arise which is the food of plants, and that by some chemical power that emanates from the action of the gypsum causes the plant to perspire, for there will be large drops of water on cabbages, and moisture on other plants, when there is no dew; or moisture in the earth for from one to two feet in depth.

It the year 1794 I sent from Philadelphia two tierces of ground plaster (*gypsum*) to my father, who then resided at Muncy in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on a farm. (This, I believe, was the first plaster sent to that part of the country.) I requested him to have it sowed or strewed in strips over a twelve acre field of clover, first to strew the plaster on a strip of four rods wide, and then to leave a strip of one rod wide without any plaster, and so on alternately over the whole piece. I also requested him to have plaster strewed over the cabbage and other vegetables on one side of the garden, (it was divided by a walk of six or eight feet wide,) and not to put any plaster on the other side of the garden — which he had done in the month of May, by plastering its northern side. Business on the waters of French creek and Alleghany detained me so that I did not arrive at home until somewhere about the 20th of August; and one of the first questions I asked my father was, how the plaster operated. He answered, wonderfully well — and that it attracted a great deal of moisture, and that the cabbages on the north side of the garden had large drops of water on the leaves every morning, while those on the south side, and where there was no plaster, had not a drop. There had then been, for about three weeks, no rain, and the weather was uncommonly dry, and no dew to be seen in the morning; and the strips where the clover was plastered were quite wet, as he thought, by the moisture attracted. But on the strips of clover that was not plastered there was no wet or moisture, and from appearances, we supposed that the plastered part would produce as four to one.

I attended to the garden and clover for several days, and from appearances, I conjectured that instead of attracting moisture, that it caused a perspiration in the plant. The weather was very dry, and no dews perceptible, which convinced me that I was right, and in all that time Fahrenheit's Thermometer was not seen below 79 degrees — and in the middle of the day it ranged from 84 to 88 degrees. I then had several holes dug a foot and more deep, and the ground was as dry as dust, therefore no moisture could rise out of the earth, and as the sky was clear, day and night, there could no moisture be attracted out of the atmosphere by the plaster. I suppose that the sulphur in the plaster, by some chemical operation in the earth, acts upon the plant or vegetable so as to cause it to perspire and preserve it in health, and which causes it to grow. In the year 1796, I had also an opportunity of seeing the operation of the plaster as above described, and with the same effect. Afterwards, when I lived near Haverdegrace, in Maryland, in the year 1799, I had the experiment fairly tried by a very skilful gardener that I then had, and the late Col. Timothy Mattack, of Philadelphia, spent that part of the summer with me that the yellow fever prevailed in that city — and he was also convinced that the plaster operated by causing a perspiration in plants, and all vegetables that it operated on. The Colonel was a man of talent and observation, and was famous for the cultivation of carnations and other flowers, and he was supposed to know as much about the operation of manures as any man.

The late Joseph Cooper, of Cooperspoint, opposite Philadelphia, and who had been (when I was acquainted with him) a practical farmer between fifty and sixty years, and who was a man of talent, observation and experiment, had great faith in Col. Mattack's opinions respecting manures — and I have known Mr Cooper to send to the Colonel, barrels and parts of barrels of earth or mud formed by the tide of the Deleware river, to be experimented on and analyzed by the Colonel.

The Colonel, before he could be satisfied, had holes dug in my garden and fields, about two feet deep, and found the ground perfectly dry. Fahrenheit's Thermometer, for near or about a month, was not lower, at sunrise, than 81 degrees, and in the course of the day it generally ranged from 84 to 90 degree, but more frequently to 87 to 88. The vegetables in the garden and the clover in the fields that were plastered, were invariably wet in the mornings at sunrise, when the fields not plastered had no moisture on them. This satisfied the Colonel that I was correct in my opinions, respecting the perspiration caused by the plaster.

The above is written for the plain practical farmer and gardener; I have therefore avoided using any technical phrases or hard words, such as (carbon, carbonic acid, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, phosphorus, &c. &c.) very few of which are to be found in our dictionaries now in use, and cannot be of any use to the plain practical farmer or gardener.

I now leave these pieces with the public as they are, and at what they may be worth, and I have a hope that they may lead to enquiry and experiment in search of a great desideratum — (i. e.) to find out the nearest quantity of all manures that are in use, to be appled to the various soils of our *country*, so as to have the best effect on all vegetation. Too little is of little or no account, and where there is too much applied, I have known wheat, rye, oats, &c. fail, and instead of grain, have a great crop of straw, with light and shrivelled grain, and small in quantity; and also Indian corn, by using too much manure in a dry season, where the ploughing was not of a sufficient depth and not worked very often.

JOHN ADLUM.

P. S. Having shown the above piece to my friend the Hon. Mr Barnitz, of the House of Representatives of the United States, when he communicated to me a circumstance that I never before heard of, or ever saw mentioned by any author, viz: That certain trees do grow and increase in size during the winter season, particularly Apricots, Mulberries, &c., whose diameter increases, and of course their circumference. This is new to me, and no doubt, to the community in general. As he is a gentleman of genius and observation, as well as a practical *Agriculturist* and *Horticulturist*, his ideas and opinions are deserving of great weight with the public — and though some trees do increase in size, all may not do so. I therefore throw out this hint, that farmers, gardeners, gentlemen of leisure and others may attend to this circumstance, and when they satisfy themselves of the fact, it will be time enough to examine into the cause of it. J. A.

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.—The second volume of this periodical will commence January 1st, 1836, and will be continued monthly through the year.

A number of gentlemen, who possess talents and experience have been engaged to contribute regularly to this work, and we think, no doubt exists, of its usefulness and success.

The contents of the January No. are:

Art. 1. Transplanting Large Trees, or Alanton Park as Wooded between 1816 and 1821. Art. 2. On the Introduction of the Vegetable Productions of China. By Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn. Art. 3. Observations on the Origin of Species, Varieties, and Variations in the Vegetable Kingdom. Communicated by Professor John Lewis Russell. Art. 4. On the Preparation of Flowering Plants, Fruits and Vegetables, for sale. Communicated by Mr J. E. Teschemacher. Art. 5. On the Selection of Hardy Herbaceous Plants, suitable for Ornamenting the Parterre, Border or Shrubbery. Communicated by Mr Joseph Breck. Art. 6. Cultivation and Management of the Buckthorn (Rhamnus catharticus) for Live Hedges. Communicated by E. Hersy Derby, Esq. Art. 7. Leaves from my Note Book No. I. Art. 8. Miscellaneous Matters, by the Conductor. Art. 9. Faneuil Hall Market.

Terms $2 per annum, always in advance. Address GEORGE C. BARRETT, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

METHOD OF CURING BAD TUB BUTTER.—A quantity of tub butter was brought to market in the West Indies, which, on opening, was found to be very bad, and almost stinking. A native of Pennsylvania undertook to cure it, which he did, in the following manner: —

He started the tubs of butter in a large quantity of hot water, which soon melted the butter; he then skimmed it off as clean as possible, and worked it over again in a churn, and with the addition of salt and fine sugar, the butter was sweet and good.

PREVENTING THE RAVAGES OF THE BEE-MOTH.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society :—

Gentlemen :—For four summers past, I have had an experiment in hand on the subject of raising bees, and preventing the ravages of the bee-moth. As its results, thus far, have been satisfactory to myself, I will present you with its details, and if you think it offers a "satisfactory mode of preventing the ravages of the moth," and may, by publication, or otherwise, be instrumental in promoting the interests of domestic economy, it is at your disposal.

I prepared for the experiment in the spring of 1831, by making a bee house about seven feet square in the south-east corner of my corn house chamber. The partition on two sides is of double planking laid so as to break joints; on the other two sides of the room, a ceiling of boards is put on the inside of the studs and also of the rafters of the building, to counteract in some measure the effect of severe heat or cold, or sudden changes in the weather. A small door is made for entrance on the inside, secured by a hasp and staple. The whole is of rough materials, but made substantial; tight enough to keep out mice, and dark. The cost of labor and materials was about six dollars. The floor of the chamber is about eleven feet from the ground, and three feet below the eaves of the house. Near the centre of the room was placed a frame or stand, for the reception of the hive, about three feet high, made of four upright pieces of scantling fastened together with rounds, and of such dimensions that the hive divested of its floor board might rest by its corners, on the tops of the scantling, in notches about an inch deep cut from their inside corners. The top of the stand is about on a level with the top of the beam, along which — fronting the south — an aperture about a foot long and half an inch wide is cut through the lining and outside boards, for the passage of the bees, and pieces of thin board are laid from the stand to the beam for them to travel on.

The object, so far as respected the moth, was to see if bees would not protect themselves from its ravages, without any other care than placing the hive, where they would be likely to have an eye upon its outside, and in a situation favorable for its defence. And this arrangement was adopted from an opinion that bees thus situated would probably extend their combs around upon the outsides of the hive, in which case the millers, unless they were able to contend successfully with the bees on open ground, would have to seek some place other than their favorite one, the outsides of the hive to deposite their eggs. If they were compelled to take the latter course, the points of connexion between the hive and other objects being small and few, would render it more difficult for the young worms to find their way to the hive, while from the same causes defence on the part of the bees against all such intruders would be more easy.

Having the premises thus arranged, in April I purchased a hive of bees of a farmer a few miles distant, who had about half a dozen swarms that had been kept over winter. His hives were mere boxes of rough boards. The crevices, or joints, if they could be called such, were large and open on the outside and well fitted to accommodate the millers with places of deposite for their eggs in the immediate neighborhood of the comb; a place which, of all others, they seem most anxiously to seek, as affording the best and perhaps the only prospect of good living to their young progeny. He had never lost any swarms by the moths, and was not aware that any were about his hives until two or three were drawn from a crevice in the hive purchased, which was considered second or third best; some of his swarms appeared rather weak at the time, and I have since learned that they were all destroyed by the worms and moths before the close of the next season.

In examining my purchase after it was brought home, I found apparently a good swarm of bees, and the hive filled with comb. A few moths and worms also were found in the crevices and under the edges of the hive, which were destroyed. The hive was then removed from its floor, and placed on the stand in the bee house. The bees had, previous to this time, (as I believe is usually the case where the hive stands on a floor, or is exposed to the weather,) confined their attention to the inside of the hive. They now commenced operations on the outside; and in a few days every crevice and joint was sealed up, and every rough place on the outer surface, that might possibly afford accommodations to the millers was varnished over. A small piece of board that inadvertently had been left on the top of the hive cost them considerable labor; before it was discovered they had glued it down to the hive with a close joint, and unfitted it in every respect for the use of an enemy which was even then in possession of a part of the interior of the hive. Of this fact, at the time, I had not a suspicion. As far as could be seen after they were placed on the stand and the lower parts of the combs exposed to view, all appeared right, and the bees went cheerfully to work. They were visited almost daily for some weeks, in which time they commenced lengthening down their old combs and building new ones on the outsides of the hive. In one of these visits, a few dozen of bees were observed clustered together on the face of one of the combs, as far up as could be well seen, actively engaged with and about something, the nature of which I could not well determine. In another day or two, however, the matter was more fully explained by something six or eight inches in length, dangling from the place of operations; this was removed with a stick, and found to be a mass of web. Intermingled with the web were worms, moths, empty cocoons, and dead bees. Most of the bees were fastened firmly with web by their heads to the cocoons or cots of the moths, in a transverse position, and appeared as though they had been entangled and slain, and their juices extracted by the moth. In some instances, three or four were fixed on to one moth, alongside by side as he lengthened out his shell; that nearest his head fresh and evidently a recent capture. The whole of the webs, with the matters appertaining, which the bees let down from the hive in a few days time, I thought would, if loosely thrown in, have nearly filled a quart measure.

After the expulsion of the moths, the bees continued their usual operations, and from that period to the present time seem to have suffered no further injury or serious molestation from those insects.

For the two last seasons the door of the bee house has been left open during warm weather, to give the bees a free passage out through an open window; their place of entrance not being large enough to accommodate their increase of numbers. This has given the millers free access to the interior of the house at all hours; and that they have been present, is shown by the worms and moths found in and about the floor at the foot of the stand beneath the hive, and about the ceiling near the place of entrance; but all their attempts at the hive seem to have been frustrated. The supervision and vigilance of the bees has been extended as well to the outside as to the inside of their domicil. In the spring of 1833, four small boxes were placed on the top of the hive, inverted, with a corner of each projecting over for the admission of the bees, in the hope that they would fill them with honey. Those boxes remain unoccupied to the present time, the bees preferring to build below the hive rather than above it, but every joint about them, inside and outside, however nice it might be, has been sealed over with the most jealous care, and the whole made fast to the hive in the closest manner. Indeed it would seem that unless they have been taught necessary measures by experience, their instinctive "half-reasoning minds" have dictated a course of proceeding, that is not only in itself best calculated, but instituted solely, for the purpose of defeating the intentions of the miller. I cannot but regard it now as a fortunate circumstance that there were moths in the hive at the commencement of the experiment, as that fact, in connexion with the result, goes farther than almost any other could go to demonstrate fully that bees are equal to the task of defending themselves from its ravages. For most certainly, if a given situation will enable them to expel a large number which have previously effected a lodgement in the interior of the hive, the same situation will enable them to dislodge individuals in their earliest approaches; and that their exertions will always be measured only by their ability in the case, there is perhaps little room to doubt. The quantity of honey taken from the hive in the three past seasons would altogether amount to not far from 25 lbs.; this was cut from the outsides of the hive, and is probably a very small part of what might have been taken with safety, or of what is now on hand, and may be justly thought a small return. It will be recollected, however, that the object was not to get the greatest quantity of honey in a given short period of time; but to make an experiment with reference to the moth; and a few pounds more or less could not be considered a compensation for defeat, or hazard of defeat, in the main object; as would have been the case by taking too much and starving the bees —an event that happened to a neighbor of mine a year since.

Bees will probably be more industrious, if their stores on hand are moderate, but it is a cruel alternative, to present them, near the close of the season, with being either worked to death, or starved to death, as in the case referred to. A dilemma of that nature might easily be obviated by taking the honey in the spring, after the bees are able to get a supply from abroad, instead of taking it in the fall, as is usual. And probably all over what they want to carry them through the winter, may thus be taken from year to year with safety, and at the same time it may operate as a sufficient corrective for the idleness which old swarms, "rich and increased in goods," are said to manifest. Not having previously kept bees,

my practical knowledge on the subject was very limited, and from motives of caution no honey was taken the first season. The past season a small quantity only was taken, as I intend to remove the old hive and place in its stead one of a better construction in the spring. That will remove the old cells that have become small and unfitted to perfect the growth of young bees, and give place to new ones better adapted to the production of bees that are large and vigorous, to supply vacancies that "by flood or field" are made in the ranks of the old ones. And I see no reason why a swarm under a course of such treatment (unless some new enemy shall arise) may not be kept with both pleasure and profit for many years.

The number of bees probably need only be limited by the richness and ability of our forests and fields, to invite and remunerate their labors, and until such limits are exceeded, any one possessing a spare garret or loft in house or barn, may at a trifling expense enjoy the luxury of a yearly supply of fresh honey of his own raising.

Three entire seasons have now elapsed since the moths were expelled from the hive, and as yet the millers have given no evidence of ability to replace them with another brood. The time, considering the attendant circumstances, will probably be thought sufficient for a fair test of the plan adopted, and if one experiment will warrant it, would seem sufficient ground for the opinion that bees, if favorably situated, may safely be left to protect themselves from the ravages of those insects, without our resorting to screens or traps of any kind to prevent their approach.

The plan of appropriating a small room to one swarm of bees, although not new elsewhere, I believe is not common in this section of country. In some respects, I apprehend, it offers advantages over the common method, beside that for protection from the moths. The bees will not be under the necessity of swarming or colonizing for years, and the trouble of hiving, (an item of some consequence to those not versed in the business,) or the danger of losing young swarms, for a time, at least, are obviated.

I subscribe myself, with great respect,
Gentlemen, your most obdt. serv't,
WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, Dec. 1834.

COTTON.

That beautiful vegetable wool, or substance called cotton is the spontaneous production of three parts of the earth. It is found growing naturally in all the tropical regions of Asia, Africa and America, and may justly be comprehended among the most valuable gifts of a bountiful Creator, superintending and providing for the necessities of man.

The cotton wool which is manufactured into cloth, (for there is a species in the West Indies, called silk or wild cotton, unfit for the loom) consist of two distinct kinds, known to the planters by the name of green seed cotton and shrub cotton; and these again have subordinate marks of difference, with which the cultivator ought to be well acquainted, if he means to apply his labors to the greatest advantage.

Green seed cotton is of two species; in one of which the wool is so firmly attached to the seed, that no method has hitherto been found of separating them, except by the hand; an operation so tedious and troublesome, that the value of the commodity is not equal to the pains that are requisite in preparing it for market. This sort, therefore, is at present cultivated principally for supplying wick for lamps that are used in sugar boiling, and for domestic purposes; but the staple being exceedingly good, and its color perfectly white, it would doubtless be a valuable acquisition to the muslin manufactory, could means be found of detaching it easily from the seed. The other sort has larger seeds, of a duller green than the former, and the wool is not of equal fineness; though much finer than the cotton wool in general cultivation; and it is easily separated from the seed.

I have been told that this species of the green seed cotton is not sufficiently known to the planters in general, (being usually confounded with the former,) or that probably it would be in high estimation. Both the species above mentioned, though they produce pods at an early stage when they are mere shrubs, will, if suffered to spread, grow into trees of considerable magnitude, and yield annual crops, according to the season, without any kind of cultivation. The blossoms put forth in succession from October to January, and the pods begin to open fit for gathering from February to June.—*Edwards' West Indies.*

PREVENTION OF DRY ROT.—The new steam boat launched on Wednesday, for the city of Dublin Company, is entirely built of wood prepared by Mr Ryan's process, for which he has taken out a patent. The preparation consists in letting the wood lie for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, which impregnates it, and it is said prevents the dry rot. We stated, some months ago, that an extensive course of experiments, at Woolwich, had completely established the fact that Kyan's process does totally prevent dry rot in timber. We have since met with the report from the House of Commons on the subject, and as the matter is of the utmost importance to the shipping interest, as well as to house builders, we have made the following abstract.

The commissioners appointed by the Admiralty to enquire into Mr Kyan's process, are John Hayes, Dr. Birkbec, Messrs. T. F. Daniel, A. Copland Hutchinson, and B. Rotch, Jr. They report as to the general efficiency of the process, that timber, canvas, and cordage, thus prepared, had been tested by comparative trials, lasting for years in a variety of ways, at Woolwich, Margate, London, Sheerness, and in no instance had the dry rot attacked them, while unprepared timber, &c., had invariably decayed under the same experiments. That the process renders the ordinary length of time for seasoning timber unnecessary. That the solution diminishes in bulk by absorption, but the remainder is of the same strength as at first. That the additional expense of building the Samuel Enderbey, a ship of 420 tons, entirely of the prepared timber, 240*l.*; and that the Admiralty are to pay 15*s.* a load extra for such as may be used in the construction of the Linnet. That the process was not in the least unwholesome, and that the crews of the two ships, wholly built of the prepared timber, were reported "all well" from the South Seas and Indian Ocean. That the bilge water in a ship built of the prepared timber, was pumped out "perfectly sweet."

No doubt can now be reasonably entertained as to the efficacy of the process. That it will be generally adopted we are confident, and the saving will be immense. It is not solely by ship builders that the prepared timber is used. Sir R. Smirke (well known as an eminent architect in London) has introduced it into most of his buildings, and was one of the witnesses in its favor before the committee. Certainly all public buildings should have the advantage of the process. The state of the timber at the Lunatic Asylum in Liverpool is abundant evidence of the injury done to wood by dry root.

It is supposed that government will purchase the remaining time of the period from Mr Kyan, and throw it open for gratuitous adoption. Certainly there can be no public objection to this. Dr Carmichael Smith got 5000*l.* for his disinfecting process; and this discovery for preventing dry rot in timber, is of far greater importance to the public at large.—*Liverpool Jour.*

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Mr Obadiah Parker, a native of New Hampshire, but for some years past a resident of Onondaga county, New York, has recently invented one of the most wonderful and useful substances now in existence. It is a kind of composition, which from a state of liquid mortar, hardens, in the course of a few days into a solid substance or stone, as firm and impenetrable as granite, and susceptible of a most beautiful polish. From having exposed this article to the severest tests, it is ascertained that the changes of weather affect it rather beneficially than otherwise, and that it is capable of withstanding the severest frosts without the least particle of injury. Cisterns containing water converted into solid ice, were found to be perfectly sound, and blocks penetrated with the frost, and then exposed to the fire, exhibited no signs of crumbling or of losing any portion of their firmness or texture.

This cement can be formed into pieces of any shape, size or color, and in addition to being much more beautiful than either stone or brick, and what is a very important consideration, it is much cheaper. For every purpose for which stone and brick are now used, this cement is invaluable; and such is the facility with which houses, fortification, aqueducts, canals, &c. &c. may be constructed, that we need hardly be surprised to find in the morning a palace, apparently of marble, where the night before there was no evidence of an intention to build.

For paving, this cement has also been found to answer a very valuable purpose. A gentleman in New York certifies, that in the fall of 1834, he had a walk in his yard covered with a single block, *forty two feet long*, and that at the date of his certificate, the 29th ult., it was without a fracture from the elements, although fully exposed to the extreme severity of the frosts of last winter. The inventor and patentee is now in Boston.—*Boston Statesman.*

When too many oysters have been incautiously eaten, and are felt lying cold and heavy on the stomach, we have an infallible and immediate remedy in hot milk, of which half a pint may be drank, and it will quickly dissolve the oysters into a bland creamy jelly. Weak and consumptive persons should always take this after their meal of oysters.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1835.

REMARKS ON COOKING FOOD FOR CATTLE, THE ECONOMY OF HEAT, &c.—In our last, p. 190, we commenced giving notices of certain experiments, instituted under the auspices of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for ascertaining the advantages of preparing food for cattle, &c. We now continue this subject.

Flax Seed.—Five ounces of flax seed were next placed on the coals in one pound, ten ounces of water, and twelve ounces more water were added. The mess was very easily excited, and the oil boiled over more than once. What was saved made a very rich looking mess of twentyfive ounces. But nothing need be said in favor of flax seed jelly — those who have used it, place it even before corn meal for fattening beeves.

Wheat Shorts.—Five ounces of good wheat shorts were cooked in one pound, ten ounces of water, with the addition of eight ounces more during the boiling. When done, the mess looked like a rich loblolly, and weighed thirtyone ounces.

In all these experiments, that the increase of both bulk and weight was caused and made by the water, aided by the agency of heat, there can be no doubt. And when it is considered that water is the greatest ingredient in the richest made soups; and is the chief agent in the growth not only of herbs and plants, but of huge oaks of the forest, why may it not in an absorbed and solid state conduce to the growth and increase of a hog?

Corn crushed, (to ascertain the yield.)—A tub of five bushels of corn in the ear was shelled, and yielded two and a half bushels and one quart — the cobs were then pounded and again mixed with the corn. In this state the whole was ground, and reduced to a fine chop. It now yielded 4 1-2 bushels, wanting one quart.

If the eightyone quarts of corn had been ground into tolerable meal, they would have yielded by measure one hundred and five quarts of meal, and with the cobs added did make one hundred and fortythree quarts of fine chop. I regret that the different items of this experiment were not weighed as well as measured.

Fattening Hogs.—On the first day of December four shoats of the same breed, nearly of the same size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd of ninety odd hogs, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a separate stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed between 81 pounds and 100. The two whose weights together made 185 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn weighing seven pounds to each, for every 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted. This quantity of food was a plenty for them; generally they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the first of December and the 4th January, the time the experiment was going on, they did not eat their whole allowance.

For the two shoats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints were made into good mush, or hasty pudding, and divided between them for every 24 hours. That is, these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal which the others had of raw corn. The seven pounds of meal were daily mixed with scalding water, and then well boiled; the whole process of cooking was done on an average in 1 1-2 hours. They were all fed twice a day, and at the same time. The evening feed of the shoats, fed on mush, was generally warm — the morning feed, having stood all night, was always cold. The seven pounds, or ten pints of meal, when cooked, weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured an average of three gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weight of the latter pair — the smallest had the least appetite, and his allowance of 15 pounds of mush was just as much as he appeared to want, or would eat up clear; the other was greedy, and always sharp set, dispatched his mess quickly, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment advanced.

On the 4th of January, while preparations were making for killing and dressing, they were again weighed on the hoof. One of those, then, whose daily allowance had been seven pounds of corn each, had increased 20 pounds in the 34 days; the other, which had had an equal allowance of corn, had increased only five pounds. I could not account for the difference by anything I could discover, either before or after killing; the appetites of these two were much more alike than of the others; and their health was apparently equally good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance had been 3 1-2 pounds of meal each, the greedy one had gained 23 pounds and the other 21 pounds.

These are all the material facts in these experiments, except that a very small portion of salt was put into each mess of mush — and there is no miracle in them. The hogs allowed 3 1-2 pounds of meal each gained less than three fourths of a pound daily, and this surely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than those fed on double that quantity of corn. The saving of one half the immense quantity of corn consumed in raising and fattening hogs in Maryland, would be well worth the offer of a premium to have these experiments accurately repeated and tested by different persons.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

APPLES.—By L. P. Grosvenor, Red Winter, Lewis, and Vandervere.

By M. P. Wilder, Old Pearmain.

Red Winter and Lewis, valuable varieties; the Vandevere was worthless. For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

—

Saturday, Dec. 26, 1835.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

APPLES.—From B. V. French, Boston, the following varieties of Apples, viz:—Moore's Red Winter, Monstrous Pippin (doubtful), Nonsuch, Wells' Pippin, Yellow Newton Pippin (true), very fine, French's Sweet, Black Apple, Eng. Scarlet Nonpariel, Burrasoe, very fine, Green Everlasting, Minot's Russet (sometimes called Golden Russet), an excellent Apple, Am. Wine, Pearmain, Bellflower — also two sorts presented for a name. For the Committee, P. B. HOVEY, JR.

SILK FROM VERMONT.—Mr Stacy, publisher of the Free Press, Burlington, Vt. has presented us with an elegant specimen of *Sewing Silk*, manufactured in that place, under his directions. We should imagine, from a view of this specimen, that Vermont may eventually be as much noted for manufacturing silk, as it now is for producing wool.

GRAIN.—About 30,000 bushels Corn have arrived since our last report, mostly within two days: nearly all of which remains afloat unsold: dealers are unwilling to purchase, except at a very considerable reduction on our last quotations, and as holders are unwilling to meet their views, no sales have been made since the first of the week, when a lot prime old yellow flat was taken at 1 15, and some lots new white at 1 00 a 1 03 per bushel. The market is now in so unsettled a state, it is difficult to give correct quotations Some sales Oats at a small advance on last week's prices; northern have been taken at 63 a 65c, a lot prime southern at 54c, and 6000 bushels of importation per ship Helen Mar, from London, at 60c per bushel, of 33 lbs; sales Southern Rye at 93c. Several thousand bushels Barley have arrived, mostly on account of brewers; no sales have been made.—*Courier.*

SPLITTING FIRE WOOD.—We have lately examined a quantity of fire wood, which was cut and corded last winter, and we have become still more strongly impressed with the importance of having *every stick split* that is large enough to receive a stroke of the axe, longitudinally. It not only dries better, but some kinds of wood are rendered by this operation nearly of double value; and we are warranted by our examinations in saying that *hickory* is one of those kinds. Sticks of six or eight inches diameter, which were quartered at that time, are now seasoned, hard and solid; while such as were left to *soak in their sap*, are most miserably worm eaten. The round sticks of bass wood escaped these depredators, but their value is greatly lessened by incipient decay; and remain too much moisture to be profitably used without kiln-drying. We are persuaded, that to split all such wood, and to *let out the sap*, is a most judicious investment of capital.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SALTPETRE EXPLOSION.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday, says: "In one of the stores consumed on Wednesday night, was a large quantity of saltpetre, which, while it was burning, kept up a succession of violent explosions, resembling an artillery salute, though with a much less powerful report. We mention this fact chiefly for the benefit of the Bostonians, who have never yet settled the question, whether a certain vessel at the head of Central wharf could have exploded as it did by the mere force of saltpetre."

WOOL.—There has been a fair demand for domestic Wool during the week, without any variation of prices. The recent mild weather and rains will enable a part of the factories that have stopped for want of water to commence operations again. We continue quotations without any change.—*Courier.*

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The large cheese, weighing 750 lbs. a present from Col. Meacham, of Richland, N. Y. to the Hon. Daniel Webster, arrived in this city, on Saturday last.—*Courier.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We would return our thanks to the editors of newspapers, for their kindness in giving circulation to our prospectus of the New England Farmer.

Gov. Galusha, of Vermont, now 93 years old, had an arm broken about a year ago, in attempting to break a colt. No sooner had the wound healed, than the patriarch mounted the colt again and subdued him.

The effect of the rains of Saturday was perceptible to an unexpected extent in filling up the springs, reduced by the drought.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, Dec. 28, 1835.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 560 Beef Cattle, 20 Stores, 825 Sheep, and 290 Swine. About 100 Swine, have been at market.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—A small advance has been effected: we notice a few very fine at about 34s 6d. prime at 31s 6d a 33; good at 28s 6d a 31s; small cattle at 20s a 25s 6d.

Barrelling Cattle.—The Drovers asked about 25c advance on former prices, not many sales effected. about 17 was offered; Mess 25s, No. 1. 22s, No. 2. 19s 6d.

Sheep—The high price obtained for pelts enables the Drover to effect quick sales; we quote ordinary at 11s, 13s and 14s, better qualities at 16s 6d, 18s and 20s, a lot of beautiful Whethers were sold for about $5 75 each; we also noticed two beautiful co-set wethers taken $10 each.

Swine—Two lots more than half sows were sold to close at about 3 3-4, about 70 were retailed, at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

SEEDS AT NEW ORLEANS.

AMOS B. BASS has for sale, at New Orleans, Boxes of Garden Seeds for dealers, small boxes do, do, for family gardens, of the growth of 1835. Dec. 30

SEEDS.

H. L. HOFFMAN, Druggist, St. Louis, has for sale a large and very superior collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, put up at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Dec. 30

SEEDS IN FLORIDA.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, Apalachicola, has for sale, boxes of assorted Garden Seeds, of a superior quality put up at the N. E. Seed Store, Boston. Dec. 30

HAY and COTTON PRESS.

The subscriber respectfully offers to the public a new and useful Machine for Pressing Hay, Cotton, Hops, Cider, and all compressible commodities, which he has recently invented and which for power, utility and cheapness, he can recommend to their use.

The advantage this Machine has over all others that have been introduced is, it is capable of producing double the power without injury to the machinery.

That is there are two shafts that convey the power to the commodity to be pressed, instead of one; and the machinery being fixed to both, operate equally. The Machine may be constructed to operate with cogs or chains pressing down or up, or both at the same time. The subscriber has a machine in successful operation, which is said by good judges to exceed anything yet introduced for pressing hay. The subscriber has secured Letters Patent for the above invention and is now ready to dispose of rights for States Counties or Towns.

Any information respecting said Machine may be had by calling on Dame, Baker and Clement of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine. SAMUEL T. BAKER.

This certifies that we the undersigned having seen and used the above Press do not hesitate to say that in our opinion for cheapness of construction, power and utility, it is far superior to anything yet introduced.

Rev. James Lewis,	Moses Fogg,
S. C. Clement, Postmaster,	Col. Samuel Stephensen,
Daniel Baker, Esq.	Jacob S. Smith, Esq.
Capt. Robert Johnson,	Wm. E. Files, Town Rep.
J. C. Baker.	

Gorham, Nov. 11, 1835. eow3m

TEAZLE SEED.

Just received 50 lbs. prime Teazle Seed. The importance of this crop merits the attention of agriculturists.

Dec. 16. G. C. BARRETT.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An excellent Farm containing 70 acres, situated in Marlborough, Mass., with a house and barn thereon, for sale, or would be exchanged for property in the city of Boston. For terms and particulars inquire of G. C. BARRETT at this office, or N. B. PROCTOR, Esq. of said Marlborough. 6m

FARM TO LET IN MEDFORD

About 5 miles from Boston; containing 40 acres of excellent Land, well adapted to mowing, tillage and pasturage. Said farm has been heretofore improved as a milk farm.

Apply to Luther Angier, near Medford Bridge.

N. B. Adjoining the above farm is about the same number of acres of similar land, which may be had on application to NATHAN ADAMS, Esq.

Medford, Nov. 26, 1835. tf

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON SILK

American Silk Grower's Guide, is this day published at the office of the New England Farmer—being the art of growing the Mulberry and manufacture of Silk on the system of successive crops each season—by Wm. Kenrick, author of the New American Orchardist; 112 pp. price 42 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Booksellers and traders supplied on favorable terms. GEO. C. BARRETT.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Leominster, County of Worcester, on the main road midway between the towns of Leominster and Fitchburg and lately occupied by Mr Henry Jackson, deceased. Said Farm contains about 76 acres of land, and has on it a house and barn in good repair, an orchard, good pasturage and wood lot. For further information apply to Mr Benjamin Peirce, near the premises — or

DR. J. B. S. JACKSON,

Dec. 9 5t No. 6, Bedford Place.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT, of Colerain, Mass. offers for sale 16,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, being a part of his trees cultivated at Colerain and at Suffield, Ct., 16 miles north of Hartford, one mile from the river. The trees are from 2 to 5 feet high. Price according to size, from 25 to 30 dollars per hundred. Were propagated from trees that endured the last severe winter unprotected. Purchasers will be furnished with a knowledge of its culture and suitable soil, which, if attended to will ensure it without protection against the severity of our climate. Trees will be carefully packed and forwarded by land or water to any part of the country. Orders received by mail will receive prompt attention. Colerain, Oct. 5, 1835

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Nursery of William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill in Newton, near Boston, and near the *Worcester Rail Road*. Selections of the finest varieties of New Flemish Pears,—also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarins, Almonds, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Rasberries, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberries, Strawerries, &c.—

Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, by the single tree, the 100 or 1000—and Plantations for silk furnished at the reduced prices and reasonable rates.

12,000 Peach Trees of finest select kinds are now ready for sale.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Roses of about 1000 finest kinds,—Also Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

The excellence of the varieties, the quality, the size, continually improve as the numbers are augmented. These now comprise nearly 400,000—covering compactly about 20 acres.

All orders left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is Agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR RENT,

The Farm lately occupied by Doct. Seth Millington, dec'd., about one mile from the town of St. Charles. The Land is first rate, and in good order for cultivation. There are two orchards of choice variety of fruits, embracing many kinds of cider and keeping Apples—there are in all about 3000 fruit Trees; there is also an orchard and hedge of white Mulberry Trees, 2000 in number, in excellent order for rearing silk worms—[it is proven that this climate is well adapted to the growing of silk. There are about sixty acres in these orchards. There are about twenty acres in good timothy meadow, about forty acres of excellent pasture adjacent to the Mill, and about fifty acres of other land for farming purposes. There is on the farm a valuable Ox Tread Mill, which is capable of grinding 40 or 50 bushels of corn or wheat in a day—the mill will be leased together with ten oxen. The buildings are a capacious dwelling house; a good barn, stable, kitchen, and other out houses. There is also on the farm a valuable mine of superior Stone Coal, capable of supplying any quantity—two shafts have already been sunk. The farm may be leased entire, or divided in such manner as will best suit tenants, for one year, or term of years, apply at this office or to J. M. MILLINGTON, Adm'r.

St. Charles, Mi. sept 19 of Seth Millington dec'd.

COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER

For sale at this office, one complete set of the New England Farmer comprising twelve volumes, neatly and well bound and perfect. Price $3 25 per volume, *cash*. Nov. 25

LUSTRE FLOWER POTS.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, beautiful Super Superb Flower Pots.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.		barrel	1 50	2 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 25	1 75
Beef, mess,		barrel	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1.		"	8 50	9 00
prime,		"	7 00	7 25
Beeswax, (American)		pound	25	27
Butter store, No. 1,		"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	46	50
southern, geese,		"	42	45
Flax, American,		"	9	10
Fish, Cod,		quintal	2 71	2 79
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 75	7 81
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria,		"	7 52	7 75
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 13	1 15
southern flat yellow		"	1 09	1 10
white,		"	97	1 00
Rye, northern,		"	1 10	1 12
Barley,		"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	62	65
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			22 00	25 00
eastern screwed,		"	21 00	24 00
hard pressed,		"	20 00	24 00
Honey,		gallon		
Hops, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"	10	11
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	12
Leather, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 12	1 15
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			3 12	3 37
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	20 00	21 00
Navy, mess,		"		
bone, middlings, scarce,		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top,		"	75	90
Red Clover, northern,		pound	10	11
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel	2 75	3 00
Tallow, tried,		cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.		"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.		"		50
do. 1-4 and common		"	40	45
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
	1st Lambs,	"	50	53
	2d do.	"	40	41
	3d do,	"	30	35
	1st Spinning,	"	43	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	12
southern, and western,	"	11	12
Pork, whole hogs,	"	7	8
Poultry,	"	10	14
Butter, (tub)	"	22	26
lump	"	24	27
Eggs,	dozen	25	25
Potatoes,	bushel	30	40
Cider,	barrel	1 25	1 75

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old Strains, Stiff Joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years' experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness, or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price for large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

MISCELLANY.

[From the Downing Gazette.]

KITCHEN POETRY.

I'm tired of work, said Polly Gray;
It's nothing but scrub, the livelong day;
I've walloped the pots and kettles round
Till my ears are sick of the very sound.
My hands are as hard as a critter's horn.
Such things I never since I was born
On any decent body did see,
Much more on one that was made like me.
There! there! that pot is sputtering over,
Because I forgot to take off the cover—
The fat is scorching the bread is burning—
Run, Polly the fritter needs a turning—
The broom is worn to the very hub—
The brush is only a tangled stub.
How many spradling, hitching motions
I've made in wearing out them notions!
I've twisted my hips and shoulders out,
In banging the beds and blankets about.
There are two long marks astride of my nose!
They husbands mean, but the deuce only knows
When one will come! and here I must stay
In this stewed up kitchen to work all day.
There was Betsey Grant and Hulda Drew,
Two lazy drabs as ever I knew—
They wriggled and twisted their bodies about,
And laid all they earnt in finery out;
And each wore behind a frightful lump,
That look'd for the world, like a camel's hump.
My stars! I wonder the men don't go
And bring home a "Hottentot Venus" or so;
The girls would be in utter despair,
To match the form of the Hottentot fair.
Well Hulda Drew and Betsey Grant
Are married now, and board with my aunt;
They drawl their words and stick back their head,
Too plaguy proud to earn their bread,
I wonder what the reason can be
That nobody comes to marry me?
Splash goes the dish-cloth into the kettle—
I'll try for once Miss Polly's mettle—
Let the cakes burn as black as my shoe—
Stay here for a drudge I'll be hang'd if I do;
I mean to flirt, and idle, and wriggle,
And lace, and pad, and stare, and giggle;
And then if nobody the question pops,
By jings, I shall be as mad as hops.

MOPPEY.

QUESTIONS TO PROMOTE CONVERSATION.—Is it possible that the old and new continent (as eminent geologists assert) were once united, and that they have been rent asunder by some mighty convulsion of nature?

Would the world gain or lose if all the treasure in the dead languages were translated into English, and the tongues themselves no more studied?

Do you suppose Shakspeare had any idea that he was to be immortal? If so, why did he not leave a corrected copy of his works?

May discoveries be made hereafter as important as that of the lightning-rod, glass, gunpowder, printing, the compass, steam-boats, etc.

Will the United States ever be entangled in European politics, or be attacked by European armies for the sake of conquest?

Is there any bottom to the ocean, or may not onr planet be composed principally of water as it is principally covered by it?

Will there be ever monuments of architecture raised in America, equal to those of Europe, and of antiquity?

Will the globe ever be completely occupied by civilized beings, enlightened and friendly toward each other?

Is the art of ship-building and of navigating the sea, susceptible of any further improvement?

Will the time ever arrive when the air will be as full of balloons as the ocean is of ships?

Has the changing of the tide any effect upon the longevity of one on a death-bed?

Will one language ever predominate over the rest; if so, which will it be?

To what other purposes is it possible that steam may be hereafter applied?

Are Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, proven to be but fragments of a world?

Is it *demonstrated*, or only supposed, that heavenly bodies are inhabited?

Is the burning of the Alexandrian library admitted by authentic history?

Is the population of the globe increasing, decreasing, or stationary?

Was the abdication of Charles V. a wise or a foolish measure?

May not locomotives one day really supersede the use of horses?

Should a young lady in affluent circumstances learn Latin?

May not every street in cities be converted into rail-roads?

Is it right, under any circumstances, to marry for money?

Has a planet *really* burst and been broken to pieces?

Has the moon any effect upon men's imaginations?

Account for the derivation of the word lunatic.

Is the sun really composed of *fire*, or not?

Should the poor ever marry?—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE MOCKING BIRD.—That sweetest of American songsters, the rival of the nightingale of the Old World, (the mocking bird,) was in full song, and wooing its mate; and sweeter melody than that which filled the ear during the short southern twilight, and beguiled the hours of darkness, was surely never heard under the stars. I have often listened to that song elsewhere, in the deep woods of North and West; but, whether it was the season, or the union of circumstances and thought, which attuned my own temper and mind to the harmony, I think I never heard that inexplicably varied song poured forth with such effect as amid the sweet-scented dews of Darien. The air was filled with its vibrations, hour after hour, and every quality, power, clearness, and melody, seemed united and perfected in the quiet efforts of that sweet-throated bird. Their numbers were greater than I had ever witnessed elsewhere. If you stole in the starlight up the river bank, from your seat under the piazzas of the village, there was no danger of your leaving the melody behind. There was a secluded dip on the shore full of palmetto, and other low bushes, into which you descended by a winding footpath between rocky sandstone banks. A couple of canoes were moored within its shelter; and, at the foot of the sandstone rock, where an aged tree slanted across it, a fresh spring welled out and ran its short bubbling course to the river. Here it was delicious to linger in the darkness, and listen to the melody in the branches above you. And again, between this point and the village lay an ancient Indian mound, on the verge of a lawn-like piece of level sward, extending from the steep high bank of the Alatamaha, some distance towards the forest; with groups of live oak sparkling over it, and thickening towards the cottages and rude church on its confines. Here on both evenings of our stay, I marked one of these syrens takes its perch on a solitary bush which broke the uniformity of the swell of the mound, and sit hour after hour, alternately listening to, and answering the notes of a mate concealed among the thick foliage and hanging moss of a distant tree. I listened to it till I thought I could almost interpret its full varied tale, with its innumerable periods. If the intensity of feeing be at all commensurate with the intensity and power of expression, who shall fathom the depth of that which God has implanted in the little fluttering heart of these his songsters? What can match the thrilling ecstacy of those clear and redundant notes, or express the depth of pathos, of which those slow plaintive modulations convey an expression to the breast? There is nothing in nature that speaks to me more plainly of the goodness of God, than the overflowing, heartful, and joyous song of a bird. Is this not the voice of praise, and is it not a song of unutterable gratitude? Who can listen to a strain like this, or study the nature and attributes of any individuals within the scope of animate nature, without being struck with the degree of perfection which seems to be stamped on each in its sphere, however confined that may be; and, making the reflection, what a distinct line is to be drawn between man and them. The one we believe created with nobler powers and impulses, and for nobler ends; but, having fallen, now irregular and vacillating, subject to a thousand imperfections; the others, as far as we know, the creatures of a day; but how perfect and how uniform in their generations!—*Latrobe's Rambles in America.*

A man should neither choose to be a hermit, nor a buffoon; human nature is not so miserable as that we should be always melancholy, nor so happy that we should be always merry.

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